(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2180.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1788.

TANGIERS, *June* 24.

SOME time ago the emperor left the capital, marching from province to province, at the head of his troops, to punish the partizans of his two sons; this he does by fire and sword, without mercy; he has already sacrificed one entire village to his vengeance by setting it on fire, and burning the women, children and every thing in it; such as had the good fortune to escape the flames, were instantly put to the sword. But in spite of the terror which his arms every where carried, he met with a party near Mequinez, who offered him battle, and he lost several of his men before he won the day. Prayers are put up in all the mosques, for success to his Moorish majesty; at the same time that curses are uttered against his two sons. It is his majesty's desire that his third son be declared his successor.

ZARSKOER SELO, *July* 10.

The report of our second complete victory over the Turks, in the Black Sea, is confirmed by an official letter our court has received from the prince de Potemkin, dated the 30th ult. two days after the engagement.

It now appears that six of the enemy's ships of the line have been burned, and two more driven upon a sand bank, where they went to the bottom. Thirty other vessels, after having been greatly damaged, with great difficulty escaped till they reached the protection of the cannon of Oczakow. Among the vessels that were burned are those of the captain pacha and vice-admiral. The admiral's grand flag and streamer are in our hands as trophies of victory. Upwards of 3000 men were made prisoners; and the number of killed was equally great. Our loss, on the contrary, is but trifling. The captain pacha, we learn, is now moored off Varna, with the remainder of his shattered fleet. The prince de Potemkin speaks highly in his dispatches of the valour of the prince de Nassau-Siegen, who had the honour to command on this important occasion, as also of the dauntless courage with which he was supported by rear admiral Alexiano.

WARSAW, *July* 12.

From all accounts it appears, that the glory of the two late grand actions is solely due to the prince de Nassau, Paul Jones having been more shy in both the engagements than even the captain pacha appeared to be. It likewise appears, that Paul Jones, after having settled the plan of attack with the prince of Nassau, took the command of the right of the fleet, a Dutch officer that of the left, and the Prince himself commanded the centre.

BERLIN, *July* 12.

The king has appointed the marquis de Luchesini to succeed the baron d'Alvensleben as ambassador at the Hague, the latter having received orders to repair to the court of London, in that capacity, as successor of the compte de Lusi, who is immediately to resume his military functions.

For some time past, our police has been particularly watchful of the motions of a certain recent visitor to this capital, a Pole by birth; and yesterday he was arrested on a charge of having endeavoured to seduce some of our most useful manufacturers into foreign countries.

VERSAILLES, *July* 21.

Advices are this day received at court, that the fleet fitted out from Pondicherry for the purpose of restoring the king of Cochinchina to his throne, had proceeded to sea, with 1500 able seamen on board, and an excellent train of artillery. There can be little doubt of their success; but certain intelligence of it cannot be expected for seven or probably eight months.

The foreign regiment ordered to join our troops in India is still at Morlaix, waiting for the promised transports to be conducted thither. From Morlaix this regiment will probably proceed to Brest, where a ship of the line is fitted out, in order, it is said, to convey home our present oriental ambassador.

VIENNA, *August* 2.

Accounts received from the Russian army, mention a third engagement between the Russian and Turkish fleets, in the Dnieper, on the 12th of July last, in which the Turks lost a frigate, a large gun boat and a galley. The captain pacha was forced to quit the mouth of the Dnieper, and on the following night the prince of Nassau began the bombardment of Oczakow, with such success as to set fire to the town in various places. Prince Potemkin had likewise invested it by land; but as his heavy artillery was not then arrived, he had not been able to begin a regular siege.

Aug. 6. By the last accounts from Choczim, we learn, that the provision in that fortress having been entirely destroyed by the fire from the batteries, the prince de Cobourg, and general Saltikow on the 26th of July summoned the place to surrender; but the garrison having desired a delay of three days for deliberation, and a suspension of hostilities, their request was complied with.——[*London Gazette.*]

LONDON, *August* 2.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, July 18.

"We have no news of any consequence stirring here; the whole talk runs on the affairs of Russia in the north, but reports are too various to place any dependence on them. Sweden and Denmark are justly jealous of the growing power of Russia, and seem jointly determined on some steps to prevent the consequences that would ensue from too great an accession of power. Before the winter arrives, seven ships will go from hence to the Cape and Ceylon, with troops and stores."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 14.

"The summer heats were never known to be greater in this capital than at present; and our accounts from Hungary bring remarkable accounts of the intenseness of the weather eastward; which is greatly to be attributed to the want of rain for several weeks. At Buda, men and cattle have drop't down dead from the heat. This retards all operations of a vigorous nature."

The last letters from Bengal inform us, that the monsoons on the Malabar coast have been very heavy. The rains have poured down in torrents, accompanied by heavy gales of wind, and continual thunder and lightning, which has done damage amongst the cattle. The face of the country, however, exhibits a fine prospect of the most plentiful crops that have been known for many years.

By the same channel we are informed, that great revolutions have happened in Persia, which promise to be productive of the best consequences to commerce in general, to the maritime branch of this country in particular, and prove the means of humbling the haughty and mercenary scherif of Mecca, and what is of still more importance, may facilitate the long wished for opening of a passage to Europe by the Red Sea.

Aug. 5, Positive information is said to have been received by the Swedish minister at this court, that two frigates belonging to the empress of Russia, and a ship laden with flour, have been captured by the Swedes in the Gulf of Finland.

Aug. 6. A formal declaration of war is expected soon to be made by his Swedish majesty against the empress of all the Russias. This will probably develope a very intricate and complicated mass of political negotiation, and disclose alliances that may make the Autocratice tremble on her throne!

Hostilities have actually commenced between the Swedes and Russians, in which the latter were the aggressors. The first skirmish was on the night of the 28th of June, near the island of Kitulan-Salo.

An attack was also made by the Russians on the 29th, in Carelie, in Finland.

The Swedish fleet at sea consists of 30 ships of the line, 29 gallies, and 77 xebecks.

Aug. 11. The Russian man of war taken by the Swedes, is La Jenekil of 72 guns: the Russian ship sunk in the engagement, is La Paticarque of sixty-eight guns.

The Swedish man of war missing after the engagement when the fleet went for Helsingfors, but whether taken or lost is not yet certain, is the Prince Gustavus, commanded by captain Wachmeister, and was the van ship at the beginning of the combat.

Basliko, the messenger to England, arrived in London from Berlin on Sunday last, and was dispatched at five o'clock to his majesty at Cheltenham, although the regular messenger was to set off express by the mail-coach, as usual, at six the same night. Upon his return a council was held, and the messenger was immediately dispatched for Berlin.

Since which, we are informed by our correspondent in Holland, that orders have actually been given by the Danish government, for supplying their ally, the empress of Russia, with the naval and military force, as stipulated by the subsisting treaty between Denmark and the court of Petersburgh, which has been formally announced to the Swedish minister at Copenhagen, by order of the prince royal.

Upon receiving this very unwelcome piece of news, the Swedish ambassador at the court of Denmark dispatched the same evening two couriers—one to the king his master, in Finland; the other to Berlin.

Aug. 12. Advices from Petersburgh, by yesterday's mail, state, that the Swedish ambassador resident there, has presented a memorial on the part of the king his master, offering to make peace with Russia, on condition that count Razamoussky, the Russian envoy, be censured by his court for the insult offered to his Swedish majesty, in his note delivered the 18th of June; that the expences incurred by the steps taken in consequence by the court of Stockholm be repaid; and that the king of Sweden be empowered to negotiate an accommodation between the empress and the Porte, on terms favourable to the Turks, but not degrading to Russia.

The report of Denmark's naval preparations in aid of the empress of Russia, is also fully confirmed by the foreign gazettes, received yesterday; and it is confidently said, that some Russian men of war, of considerable force, are ordered round from Archangel to the Baltic, where they are to join the Russian squadron already assembled, and with the men of war which Denmark is to furnish, will form altogether a fleet of fourteen sail of the line, besides frigates, which is to proceed with all possible dispatch to cope with the Swedish fleet.

Aug. 13. From Brabant we learn, that the Low Countries are again in a flame.—The 4th instant, the day fixed for shutting the seminary, the people assembled on the grand place, and on the quay: the troops were under arms, the cannon were charged, and every precaution being taken to enforce obedience to the emperor's orders, and prevent an insurrection, the mob were desired to disperse; but as they were unarmed, and had committed no violence, but were simple spectators, they did not imagine that coercive measures would be taken to drive them away, and continued, after repeated admonitions, to look on—until an officer of grenadiers pretended to have felt a stone graze his hat, gave orders to fire; and the whole division, consisting of 400 men, discharged their muskets on the unoffending populace.—Nine were killed on the spot, eight have since died of their wounds, and eighty were carried to the hotpital, 30 of whom cannot recover.—Among those that fell were two foreigners accidentally crossing at the unhappy moment. A woman and a child in her arms were both killed, as she was serving behind her counter. The mob immediately dispersed; but measures so sanguinary and wanton can only tend to alienate the affections of the few remaining loyalists.

This melancholy scence, it is added, would never have happened, perhaps, but for the intrigues of the monks and priests under the direction of the bishop of Antwerp, and the cardinal archbishop of Mechlin; the excessive influence of these mitered fanatics, joined to the indefatigable industry of the inferior priesthood, and mendicant friars, succeeded so far as to occasion the people to assemble, and animated with religious zeal, they might have proceeded to violence, if the military had not, as they did, imposed upon them, by firing the moment they refused to disperse.

The bishop of Antwerp is under an arrest, a guard is stationed at his house, in which he remains confined. The archbishop of Mechlin was to have given his benediction to an abbess on Sunday the 3d instant, but he received a peremptory command from the government of Bruxelles, to proceed immediately to Mechlin, and to remain there until further orders.

Aug. 22. There is positive advice from Copenhagen, that the king of Denmark has resolved, and unequivocally declared, he will assist the empress of Russia. Count Beruftoff, the Danish minister, has acquainted all the foreign ministers at Copenhagen,—"That the king of Denmark thinks himself obliged to furnish Russia with the succours stipulated by the treaty of alliance between the two powers."

After this explicit declaration, there can be no longer any doubts pretended, respecting Denmark.

But this mail contains another piece of news not less important. This is, "That the king of Sweden has required of the king of Prussia a support of 30,000 men, by virtue of a treaty of alliance between them."

It is added in the accounts brought by the mail, that there is no doubt of this requisition being immediately complied with.

Besides the powers of the north, those of Spain and Naples are arming. The Spanish fleet is out, and the Neapolitan is getting ready as fast as possible.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua) August* 25.

On Monday last arrived from Glasgow, the brigantine Cornwallis, captain M'Kinlay, in which came passengers Mr. James Legatt and Mr. William Lockhead—the latter gentleman, we understand, is come out to settle the affairs and collect the debts of the late Mr. James Hutchison. We cannot omit mentioning a circumstance which happened during the passage—a lad about 12 years of age, named M'Call, fell from the main-top into the sea, at a time when the vessel was going at the rate of 8 knots an hour. Mr. Lockhead saw him fall, and regardless of his own safety, immediately jumped after him, and, at the risque of his life, rescued the unhappy boy (who was near expiring) from the jaws of death. Such an act of intrepidity and humanity must impress every feeling mind with a proper sense of the benevolence of Mr. Lockhead's heart; and as it reflects such infinite honour on him, we feel the highest satisfaction in laying it before the public.

LEXINGTON, *(Kentucky) August* 23.

Extracts from the Journals of a Convention held at Danville the twenty-eighth day of July, 1788.

Resolved, Whereas it appears to the members of this convention, that the United States in congress assembled, have for the present declined to ratify the compact entered into between the legislature of Virginia

and the people of this district, respecting the erection of the district into an independent state; in consequence of which the powers vested in this convention are dissolved, and whatever order or resolution they pass cannot be considered as having any legal force or obligation; but being anxious for the safety and prosperity of ourselves and constituents, do earnestly recommend to the good people inhabiting the several counties within this district, each to elect five representatives on the times of holding their courts in the month of October next, to meet at Danville on the first Monday in November following, to continue in office until the first day of January 1790, and that they delegate to their said representatives, full powers to take such measures for obtaining admission of the district as a separate and independent member of the United States of America, and the navigation of the river Mississippi, as may appear most conducive to those important purposes: and also to form a constitution of government for the district, and organize the same when they shall judge it necessary, or to do and accomplish whatever on a consideration of the state of the district may in their opinion promote its interests.

Resolved, That the elections directed by the preceding resolution be held at the court house of each county, and continued from day to day for five days including the first day.

Resolved, That the sheriffs within the respective counties of this district be requested to hold the said elections, and make return thereof to the clerk of the supreme court immediately after the same are finished, and also deliver to each representative so elected a certificate of his election; and in case there should be no sheriff in either of the said counties, or he should refuse to act, that any two acting magistrates then present may superintend and conduct the said elections, and make returns and grant certificates in the same manner the sheriffs are requested to do.

Resolved, That every free male inhabitant within the said district has a right to vote at the said election within their respective counties.

Resolved, That a majority of the members so elected be a quorum to proceed to business.

Resolved, That if the said convention should not make a house on the said first Monday in November, any three or more members then assembled may adjourn from day to day for five days next ensuing, and if a convention should not then be formed at the end of the fifth day, that they may then adjourn to any day they may think proper, not exceeding one month.

Resolved, That the sheriff of each county, or the said magistrates, as the case may be, read, or cause to be read, the aforesaid resolutions on each day immediately preceding the opening of the said elections.

Ordered, That the president do request the printer of the Kentucky Gazette to publish the proceedings and resolves of congress by him laid before this convention, also such of the proceedings of this convention as the president shall think proper, and in particular that the printer continue to publish weekly until the first of October next, the recommendation for electing another convention, and the several resolutions relative thereto.

A true copy,

THOMAS TODD, C. C.

PORTSMOUTH, *October 2.*

On Thursday last arrived in this town, his excellency the count de Moustier, minister plenipotentiary from the court of France to the United States, the marchioness de Brehan, the marquis her son, and the chevalier de Points. On their arrival they were waited on by his excellency president Langdon and several gentlemen. On the next day, a respectable number of gentlemen of the town waited upon his excellency, and being introduced by the vice-consul, the honourable Joshua Wentworth and colonel Oliver Whipple presented his excellency with the following polite address:

His excellency the count de MOUSTIER, ambassador from his most christian majesty to the United States of America.

THE merchants and inhabitants of Portsmouth, impressed with a lively and grateful sense of the many and great favours conferred by his most christian majesty upon the United States, beg leave to congratulate your excellency on your safe arrival in this town.

Your appointment as the representative of his most christian majesty to the United States, we view as a fresh mark of his majesty's friendly disposition towards them. Past experience of your kind exertions to strengthen the happy alliance subsisting between the two countries, and to promote their real interests, give us a pleasing confidence that the period is not far distant when the commercial intercourse between them will be enlarged and permanently fixed on principles of mutual advantage, its only durable basis. We are happy in the honour done us by your polite visit, regret your sudden departure, which deprives us of a further opportunity of testifying in a manner more agreeable to our feelings, the joy we experience on this auspicious occasion.

Our ardent wishes for your prosperity, and happiness attend you in every situation of life.

To which his excellency returned the following very polite

ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

I AM extremely happy in receiving the honour which you shew me by your kind visit. I hope that the advantage of a reciprocal intercourse of both our nations will prove well founded. It will be the result of the wise measures which will be taken by a general government, and which will comprehend in one view the interest of this continent from one end of the United States to the other. I shall be happy if I may succeed in contributing to procure to the United States the advantages which may be expected from their alliance with my nation, according to the intentions which I have always entertained.

His excellency and the marchioness de Brehan, and her son the marquis de Brehan, with their suite, set out this morning on their journey for the southern states, accompanied as far as Greenland by his excellency president Langdon, the vice consul of France, and a number of other respectable gentlemen.—A salute from the castle was fired on the departure of his excellency from the town, in compliment of the high esteem for his person and character.

NORWICH, *September 27.*

We learn from Brimfield, that on the tenth instant, twenty-nine RATTLE-SNAKES were killed in the westerly part of the town; one of the snakes had two heads, four eyes, two tails, and four rows of teeth.

SALEM, *September 30.*

Accounts from the city of Marietta say, that within 12 months past, more than 10,000 emigrants have passed that place to Kentucky and other parts on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The greater part of these were not owners of any lands in the countries to which they have emigrated, but expect to become purchasers; and many of them would have become settlers on the Ohio company's tract, had the arrangements of the company been so far completed as to hold out the necessary encouragement to them.

WORCESTER, *October 2*

A number of public spirited gentlemen in Boston, are now building of brick, in that town, a glass house, for the manufacturing of crown window glass, and other glass ware.—A large building is also nearly completed for the manufacturing of sail cloth. Large sums of money have been sent abroad for these necessary articles, which it is hoped will now be saved. The manufactory of the last article will occasion a ready market for hemp, which can easily be raised, and employ a number of industrious poor.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 9.*

A correspondent has favoured us with the following *Directions for the recovery of persons drowned, or otherwise suffocated.* It is hoped they will be acceptable to the public, as they are the latest which the Humane Society of London has communicated to the world.

Persons drowned, or otherwise suffocated.

I. *As soon as the object* is got out of the water, a great coat or two of the bye-standers should be wrapped round the body, which is to be carefully conveyed to the nearest receiving house.

II. *In cold or moist weather* the body is to be laid on a matrass or bed near the fire; but in summer on a bed only; it is then to be thoroughly dried with warm flannels; and as pure air is essential to the return of life, not more than six persons are to be present.

III. *Apply* the pipe of a common size bellows up the nostril, and blow with some force, closing the other nostril and mouth, whilst a third person gently presses the chest with his hands as soon as the lungs are inflated.—Other assistants are to rub the body *gently* with salt, flannels sprinkled with rum or geneva, and foment the breast, &c. with hot brandy; a heated warming-pan (the body being surrounded with a blanket) may be lightly moved up and down the back; bottles of hot water, heated tiles or bricks (covered with flannel) are to be applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, &c. The temples may be rubbed with hartshorn, the nostrils tickled with a feather; and snuff, or eau de luce, often applied.

IV. The *fumes of tobacco* should be often thrown up, as its good effects have been frequently experienced; if a fumigator be not at hand, the common pipe may be employed; but if it should be inconvenient to employ the tobacco, then clysters of this herb, or other acrid infusions with salt, &c. may be thrown up advantageously.

V. *Agitation* is to be employed, as it has proved a powerful auxiliary to the other means of recovery; therefore the assistants are to take hold of the legs and arms, particularly of boys, and well shake their bodies for a considerable time; and if a child has been drowned it should be wiped dry, and placed in bed between two healthy persons.

VI. *When* the various means have been employed for a considerable time without success, the warm bath should be employed, or the body surrounded with warm ashes or grains for three or four hours—If there be convulsions, sighing, gasping, or other signs of returning life, a small quantity of warm brandy or wine may be given, and frequently repeated.

VII. *Electricity* may be early employed, as it will not prevent or obstruct the various means of resuscitation; but on the other hand will render the plan of recovery more expeditiously and certainly efficacious.

Bleeding is never to be employed in such cases, unless by the direction of one of the medical assistants, or some other respectable gentleman of the faculty, who has paid attention to the subject of suspended animation.

The above methods are to be employed with vigour for three hours; for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion to suppose that persons are irrecoverable, because life does not soon make its appearance; an opinion that has consigned to the grave an immense number of the seemingly dead, who might have been *restored to life* by *resolution* and *perseverance*.

W. HAWES, Register.

Oct. 16. We have had great pleasure in being informed, that three houses ONLY in this city have sold, during the present year, fifty thousand yards of linen, made in New-England, all of which have been remitted for, (not by a drain of coin, but) by shipments of flour, iron and steel. How much must have been sold in states that do not manufacture themselves. The farmers, the owners of coasting vessels, and the American manufacturer, have been essentially served—A domestic trade and navigation, *out of the reach of foreign restriction*, has been maintained, and the nursery for our seamen extended——We also learn, that two houses ONLY have had one thousand pieces of white calicoes printed, of the most saleable patterns in the city. A scheme, which thus unites the interest of the landholder, the tenant, the merchant, the manufacturer and the mariner, must tend to *public good*. Let us therefore carefully examine into every thing that relates to it, and lay down *one rule* never to be deviated from, THAT WHENEVER WE CAN PURCHASE A HOME MADE ARTICLE, AS LOW AS IT CAN BE IMPORTED, WE WILL DECIDEDLY PREFER IT.

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, October 2.

"After a chequered journey of many hundred miles, I am safely moored at this place. On my way I passed by part of the new road now opening through Northampton to Tioga. Many of the beach lands through which it passes are excellent. I find from conversing with the people who have settled on beach lands in this county, that they are of the first quality, and yield from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre. They moreover make excellent pasture. There are many hundred thousand acres of this kind of land on the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, at a little distance from the water. The beach is easily cleared, for it soon rots after it is cut down. When split into small rails it makes good fencing. Where the beaches grow no grubbing is ever necessary. I wish the farmers who are running to Kentucky could see this part of Pennsylvania. Here wheat often sells for five shillings per bushel, whereas I am told, it now sells in Kentucky for only one shilling. Trout and other fish abound in all the waters of the country. There is likewise plenty of game every where."

Extract of a letter from Lemberg, August 4.

"We just now hear that the important fortress of Choczim surrendered on the 1st, the garrison having obtained their conditions, and are gone to Jassay and Bender. The Austrians will leave a proper garrison in that place, and proceed to besiege the other fortresses; which, if they succeed against, will open them a free communication with the Russians and allies at Oczakow."

SAVANNA, *September 25.*

On Thursday, the 18th instant, a party of Indians came to the plantation of Mr. Quarterman, in Liberty county, and carried off 15 negroes, 6 of that gentleman's, 6 of Mr. Stacey's, and 1 of Mr. Wilson's. Captain Sumner and lieutenant Burnly immediately pursued, and the latter, in a thick branch on Taylor's swamp, overtook and charged the Indians, who fled. The lieutenant retook all the negroes, 3 of the Indian packs, and a couple of their tomahawks, but could get no farther sight of the savages.

BALTIMORE, *October 17.*

Extract of a letter from the reverend Mr. W. Stoy, a German Clergyman, at Lebanon, in Pennsylvania, to his reverend brother in this town, dated September 10, 1788.

"About four years ago, a girl of eleven years of age, who lived eight miles below Reading, was bit by a mad dog. She soon after was seized with hydrophobia, or madness, and died.—I knew nothing of it, till a young man, who had attended her, came to this place, Lebanon, and told people of it, who cautioned him, and directed him to me.—He told me the whole of the affair. I soon put him out of danger, which indeed threatened him.—The poor child, and the condition in which she died, afflicted me with sorrow; since I might have saved her, if I had known it.—About two years before, I saved several who were really mad, and among them a woman on the fourth day of the sickness, and who was nigh gone; but is yet alive. Some people, at that time, endeavoured to persuade me to make it public; for reasons however I delayed it, till the above accident, with the girl below reading, happened.—After that, I published several advertisements in our Philadelphia newspapers, desiring, at the same time, the printers in the neighbouring states to publish it also: But, it seems this hath been neglected; because I find in one of our newspapers, of the 20th May last past, that one *Nicholas Goldsborough*, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, a wealthy man, died of that tremendous disorder, hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog. That man I certainly could have saved, if he had been brought to me in proper time, as well as thirteen others, who were really mad, and hundreds more, who were only bit, without ever failing. It is not above two months that a New-England man, raving mad, was brought to my door; he was immediately cured, and is now alive. A man may, with good speed, be brought two hundred miles before it is too late; and if it should happen to be too late to save his life, I can then still settle all the symptoms so that they cease in an instant, and then the patient dieth composed, which certainly in this case is a great comfort. My secret specific is known to no soul on this continent, and I deem all other cures insufficient from experience.

"I have wrote this in English, in case you will condescend to give it to your printers for publication; they will give it a place gratis, for the good of the public."

October 21, 1788.

APPLICATION will be made to the next county court, for Saint Mary's, for a commission to mark and bound that part of Trent Neck and Greenfield's Discovery, now in the subscriber's possession, and also the boundaries of those tracts of land, which were included in Trent Neck by patent of confirmation.

SUSANNA FREEMAN HAWKINS.

John Dr. Smith

Baltimore, October 1, 1788.

THE public are hereby informed, that a STAGE for Annapolis will ſtart from Baltimore on Mondays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, from the houſe of Mr. JOHN STARCK, (Indian-Queen,) and will arrive in Annapolis the ſame days; and on Tueſdays and Saturdays will ſtart from Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, at 8 o'clock, for Baltimore-town.—Price of each paſſenger ten ſhillings, and in proportion for one hundred and fifty weight of baggage.

The proprietor of thoſe ſtages for the convenience of paſſengers, and the tranſportation of the public mail, has provided a complete STAGE COACH, and able horſes, by which he means to continue a regular and conſtant communication between the above places, with attention and diſpatch.—He hopes his exertion therein will not fail to merit the generous patronage of the public.

HENRY STOUFFER.

Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, late inſpector at Chickamuxon warehouſe, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has ſuſtained by the loſs of tobacco from the ſaid warehouſe, and other places near the ſaid warehouſe, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inſpector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was ſtolen or deſtroyed by means that the ſubſcriber could not prevent.

SAMUEL LUCKETT.

October 20, 1788.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco-houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe misfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

NATHAN SOPER.

October 21, 1788.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about three miles from the Alexandria ferry, two months ago, a NEGRO MAN named ISAAC, about 28 years of age, raw boned, ſmall legged, looks down caſt when ſpoken to, with a flat open noſe, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, is a very artful cunning fellow, and determined to be free and independent at any rate. He had on when he went away a white coat, nankeen embroidered waiſtcoat, and white dimetty breeches, which he may probably change. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by me.

PETER SAVARY.

October 14, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the 4th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, near Snowden's iron-works, in Anne-Arundel county, with all the ſtock and utenſils thereon, containing two hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a very good meadow; likewiſe a complete mill-ſeat, with two very good mills, a griſt and ſaw-mill. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. For further particulars inquire of

RICHARD JONES.

JOHN HYDE,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened a ſhop in Conduit-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. George Mann's new building, where he makes BOOTS and SHOES in the neateſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt terms. He hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit the cuſtom of thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, and from the experience he has had, and ſerving his time with Mr. WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, that he is qualified for the taſk.

N. B. JOURNEYMEN are wanted at the above buſineſs.

September 9, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly after this notice has been publiſhed eight weeks, to paſs a law in order to remedy a defect in a deed of conveyance from Elizabeth Nally to Barton Brawner, Henry Brawner and William Brawner.

JOHN CORNISH BRAWNER,
ſon and heir at law to Henry Brawner.

Charles county, October 6, 1788.

NEGROES,

And OTHER PROPERTY,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, at Benfield, the place of his preſent reſidence,

SUNDRY DRAUGHT HORSES, COWS and CALVES, and young HOGS, together with the crop of INDIAN CORN and FODDER made on ſaid plantation. Alſo, to be SOLD, at Cauſin-Manor, on Friday the 2d day of January next, ſundry LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Two years credit will be given for payment of the NEGROES, and ſix months credit for the OTHER PROPERTY. Bond, with approved ſecurity, on intereſt from the day of ſale, will be required. In caſe either of the ſales ſhould be prevented by wet weather, it is to be held on the next fair day.

G. B. CAUSIN.

October 8, 1788.

FOR SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of Doctor NICHOLAS BERRY, late of Montgomery county, deceaſed, to diſcharge his juſt debts, on Monday the firſt of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, for READY MONEY, on the premiſes,

ABOUT 200 acres of LAND, or perhaps more, of that well known TRACT of LAND, called CHARLES and BENJAMIN, lying near Rock creek, in Montgomery county—ſeven miles from the court-houſe, eighteen from George-town, and about the ſame diſtance from Bladenſburg. This land is equal, if not ſuperior, to any land in the ſame county, for tobacco, Indian corn and ſmall grain; there are 20 or 30 acres cleared, and under good fence, and with a little expence may clear a valuable meadow of about 10 or 15 acres; the uncleared land is exceeding well timbered and lies level, is capable of any improvement. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid land, may view it, and will be ſhewn it, by the ſubſcriber, who lives on the plantation.

ELEANOR BERRY, Executrix.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the above eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, on that day, for final ſettlement, as the ſubſcriber will not hold herſelf liable to any future charges that may come againſt the above eſtate. Thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, or elſe legal meaſures will be taken without reſpect to perſons.

E. B.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for, over the courſe near Annapolis, on Thurſday, the 30th day of October next, agreeable to the rules eſtabliſhed by the ſaid club, with this alteration only, that any perſon, not a member of the club, may ſtart his horſe, mare or gelding, for the purſe, on paying one ſhilling in the pound entrance, and be entitled to the purſe ſhould his horſe win.

Thoſe members of the club, who have not paid up their ſubſcriptions fully, are requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to Mr. George Mann, at any time before the race, who is empowered to receive the ſame.

The members of the club are requeſted to meet at Mr. George Mann's, at nine o'clock the morning of the race.

ON Friday the 31ſt of October, 1788, will be run for over the courſe near Annapolis, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, except the horſe winning the Jockey Club purſe; heats four miles each; four years old to carry ſeven ſtone, five years old to carry ſeven ſtone ten pounds, ſix years old to carry eight ſtone ſeven pounds, aged nine ſtone.

On Saturday the 1ſt of November, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old; four years old to carry ſeven ſtone, three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horſe winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purſe; three horſes to ſtart each day or no race; the winning horſe the firſt day excluded the ſecond day.

Entrance the firſt day eight dollars, and for the ſecond four dollars; the horſes to be entered with Mr. George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the poſt, and to ſtart each day at 11 o'clock. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

September 1, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers mean to petition the next general aſſembly to make good a title to one thouſand acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, given by the ſtate of Maryland to their reſpective wives.

THOMAS H. HANSON,
HORATIO BELT.

Sept. 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Saint Peter's pariſh in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to confirm the title of three acres of land, whereon the church ſtands, to the ſaid veſtry and their ſucceſſors for ever.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Regiſter.

August 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act to aid certain defects in the conveyance of the northernmoſt moiety of a tract of land in Cæcil county, called MORRIS'S NECK.

WILLIAM M. TENNENT,
FRANCIS BAKER.

FOR SALE,

THE following property lying in the city of Annapolis, formerly belonging to JAMES MACCUBBIN, late of PHILADELPHIA, deceaſed, to wit: one moiety of lot No. 51, lying on South-Eaſt-ſtreet, on which there is a good brick houſe, with other valuable and neceſſary improvements; the lot is agreeably ſituated, and is in a public and in an healthy part of the town, and of courſe convenient to the tranſacting of buſineſs in almoſt any line; and lot No. 72, lying on Church and Francis ſtreets, whereon there are two good brick houſes, one of which is calculated for two tenements, and to each of which tenements, as likewiſe to the other houſe, there are ſundry neceſſary out improvements, and on which there is alſo a ſmall framed houſe; this lot lies in a part of the town much frequented, and is conveniently ſituated to the carrying on the mercantile buſineſs, or any other kind; the whole of this lot will be ſold together, or divided, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in George-town.

JAMES LINGAN.

September 25, 1788.

MR. JOHN EVERSFIELD died in my debt, to the amount of 24,640 lb crop tobacco, and due in the year 1782, and, at the ſale of his perſonal eſtate, May 2, 1786, I bought articles to the amount of thirty-ſix pounds ten ſhillings currency, and gave the eſtate credit for the money, not knowing but captain Fielder Bowie, who acted for the widow, would agree to it. Some time afterwards, captain Fielder Bowie aſked me for my bond for the above ſum. I agreed to his propoſal, and gave him my bond, payable nine months after the above date; which was the time allotted thoſe who had purchaſed at the ſale to make payment. Afterwards we, who are the creditors, and have not got executions againſt the aforeſaid eſtate, thought it proper to petition the chancellor for a ſale of the real eſtate, as the perſonal eſtate was not ſufficient for to pay the debt; I likewiſe mentioned my claim on the back of the petition, making mention of the above ſum received of the perſonal eſtate, which I gave my bond for. Captain Fielder Bowie told me ſometime ago, he would give my bond to ſome of the creditors who had got executions againſt the above-mentioned eſtate. This is therefore to give notice to all perſons having claims againſt the aforeſaid eſtate, not to receive my bond, for I will not pay it. As witneſs my hand,

DANIEL M'CLIESH.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, ſlender made, with large and long arms, he has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has ſeveral remarkable ſcars on his face and neck, occaſioned by being ſeverely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him ſome time ago, one of theſe ſcars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek acroſs his neck, and two others acroſs the back part of his neck, which have left marks reſembling thoſe frequently ſeen on Africans; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig coat and overalls, London brown ſuperfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two ſtriped jackets, a pair of yellow laſting breeches, white and brown thread ſtockings, white and brown linen ſhirts, new ſhoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at this place, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

J. H. STONE.

Calvert county, September 5, 1788.

THE veſtry and pariſhioners of All Saints pariſh, intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to aſſeſs the pews of the church for the maintenance of a miniſter.

Signed, per order,
SAMUEL MEAD, Regiſter.

Auguſt 18 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland at their next ſitting, to confirm his title to a TRACT of LAND, lying in Worceſter county, late in the poſſeſſion of William Hopewell, deceaſed.

LAMBERT HYLAND.

September 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for a charter for a fair to be held at Warwick, in Cæcil county.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

September 10, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the juſtices of Dorcheſter county intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to make the road which leads from Talbot-town to Aken's ferry a public road.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented by Nathan Soper, of Prince-George's county, planter, that some time in the month of October last, he had a tobacco house, full of tobacco and other property, consumed by fire in the night; that on the evening preceding this misfortune, a tobacco house belonging to Notley Young, Esq; full of tobacco, in which the said Soper (being manager for Mr. Young) was interested, had likewise been destroyed by fire; that further, on the twenty-eighth day of August last he lost seven stacks of wheat and rye in the same manner; and at the same time he had a new tobacco house, containing a quantity of packed tobacco and other valuable property set on fire, which last he by a timely discovery prevented from being consumed: And whereas the said Soper declares himself firmly persuaded that these misfortunes have not been occasioned by accident, but that they have proceeded from some person or persons maliciously bent on effecting his ruin. I have therefore, with the advice of the council, thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid outrages, so that he, she or they, may be convicted thereof.

GIVEN under the seal of the state of Maryland, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

W. SMALLWOOD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Charles county, September 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber (a security for SAMUEL LUCKET, late Inspector of Chickamuxon warehouse, and since an insolvent debtor,) intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for an act authorising him to sell, and apply to his own use, two hogsheads of tobacco in said warehouse, inspected some time in the year 1785, and not as yet called for, to contribute, in some degree, to his relief from that heavy expence which he has been at in consequence of his suretyship.

BEN. BENSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly, for the removal of PILES WAREHOUSE, on Piles creek, in Charles county, from where it now stands to Wood Land point, on said creek. Application will also be made to the next general assembly, by the sufferers, to be reimbursed their loss on eighty-two hogsheads of tobacco, damaged in said Piles warehouse by the fresh and tide on the 24th of July last.

Notice is likewise hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly, for the removal of CEDAR POINT WAREHOUSE, in Charles county, from where it now stands to a place of safety. Application will also be made to the next general assembly, by the sufferers, to be reimbursed their loss on eighty hogsheads, or more, of tobacco damaged in the said Cedar Point warehouse, and washed out of the same by the tide on the 24th day of July last.

SAMUEL HUTTON,

COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his old customers, that he has supplied himself with a parcel of valuable timber of the best quality, and materials, for the carriage making business in all its various branches, and most approved fashions. Those who please to favour him with their commands, will be kindly received and punctually attended to, in Cornhill-street, Annapolis.

Bennett's-Point, Queen-Anne's county, August 15, 1788.

Pursuant to the last will of Richard Bennett Lloyd, Esq; deceased, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Monday the 3d day of November next,

ALL that valuable body of LAND, containing upwards of four thousand acres, lying in Talbot county, on the Head of Wye river, and adjoining Wye mill. It will be laid off in lots, from 300 to 500 acres each. Also, on the same day will be exposed to sale, a number of valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, and the stock of cattle, horses, hogs and plantation utensils. The whole will be sold on credit, at PUBLIC SALE, and further particulars made known on the day, by

JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee and Adm.

N. B. Should the day appointed for the sale of the above property prove wet, it will commence on the next fair day, and continue till the whole be sold. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock, on the farm adjoining Wye church.

September 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law to establish the general court for the eastern shore of this state at the town of Talbot, in Talbot county, and to repeal so much of the act of February, 1777, as orders the said eastern shore court to be held at Talbot court-house until a town shall be laid out at Dover, and a court-house and prison there erected, after which the said court for the eastern shore shall be for ever held at Dover.

September 2, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Saint Margaret's, Westminster parish, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland for a law to empower them to apply the rents arising from the glebes of the said parish towards payment of a debt due from the said parish to the reverend William Hanna, late of the said parish, deceased. 8w

Signed, per order,

BENJAMIN FISH, Register.

August 25, 1788.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to Francis Lewis Taney, being in Saint Mary's county, on the western shore of Patuxent river, together with another tract adjoining, (also some negroes,) the whole contains between 9 hundred and a thousand acres and is part of DELABROOKE MANOR, except about ninety acres of the Reserve; there is on the said land, a good dwelling house, barn, and several other convenient houses, situated on the river, and certainly is equal to any for fishing and water-fowling; it is fertile, well timbered, and produces remarkably kind; near half the land is in woods, and abounds in good water and fruit-trees of excellent sorts, besides apple and peach orchards; this seat would afford many good meadows with very little expence and trouble; the whole is in good repair, and rented for the next year ensuing.—Such as are inclined to purchase may observe, that one fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the balance thereof on bond with approved security, payable in three payments, one third on the twentieth day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, one third that day twelve months, and the balance on the twentieth of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-one.—Whoever purchases the said land shall have immediate possession given, with the advantages and profits arising from the next year's rent.—The sale will begin at one o'clock.—Any person inclinable to purchase by private contract may apply to

RAPHAEL TANEY, Attorney for FRANCIS LEWIS TANEY.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, at the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, on Saturday the 25th of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted, in order to discharge his just debts,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES and STOCK, consisting of black cattle, horses, sheep and hogs; also a quantity of Indian corn, rye and wheat. The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.

JOSHUA YATES, Acting Executor of ROBERT DAVIDG.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, October 1, 1788.

BERIAH MAYBURY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to keep private entertainment for gentlemen travellers and others, where yearly and temporary boarders and lodgers may be liberally accommodated, with care and attendance. He also stables horses, keeps corn, oats, hay and fodder.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

SARAH ALLEN, Mount-Airy; Armstrong and Taylor, George Asquith, Saint Mary's county.

John Beall, Osborn Brashears, Prince-George's county; George or Thomas Brown, near Upper-Marlborough; Jonathan Burch, Piscataway; William Benson, Somerset county; reverend John Bowie, near Cambridge; Daniel Ballard, Princess-Anne; John Beale Bordley, Basil Brown, Wye-river.

Mr. Callahan, Nicholas Carroll, William Clark, Annapolis; Sampson Crane, Hunting creek; Thomas Coffy, Marlborough; The Commander of the ship William, lying in Patuxent; Thomas Cathel, Kent-Island; Richard Carns, Saint Mary's county; Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, Prince-George's county; Walter Brooke Cox, Nottingham; G. B. Cusin (2), Thomas Crackles, Port-Tobacco; Judith Chase, near Port-Tobacco.

Mr. Davison, Patt. Dunn, Annapolis.

Robert Ewing, Patrick Ewing, Cambridge.

Reverend Colin Ferguson, Washington college; Peregrine Fitzhugh, Kent-Island; William Fitzhugh, William Fitzhugh, jun. Calvert county; Thomas Freeman (2), Saint Mary's county.

Alexander Gunn, Annapolis; Andrew Garey, Upper-Marlborough; Neal Germain, Piscataway; Lansdail Godfrey, near Port-Tobacco; Joshua Gregg, care of Rinaldo Johnson, Aquasco Mills; Thomas Grahame, Lower-Marlborough; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county.

Mrs. Hesselius (2), John Harris, Annapolis; Dr. Leonard Hollyday (2), Nottingham; William Hobkirk, near Nottingham; Joseph Hancock, Dr. Leonard Hollyday, sen. care of Frank Leeke, Upper-Marlborough; Clement Hill (2), near Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Harwood, 3d; (2), Lower-Marlborough; Thomas Haskins, Dorsett county.

Rinaldo Johnson, Prince-George's county; Daniel Jenifer, Charles county.

John Knapp (2), Annapolis; John Kings, near Port-Tobacco; William Kelly, Caroline county.

Captain Joseph Leonard, Patuxent; Cornelia Lansdale, Queen-Anne; George R. Leiper, Piscataway; James Leonard, Port-Tobacco; John D. Lock, Saint Mary's county; John Laing, Vienna.

John Meara, Annapolis; William M'Leod, Benedict; Alexander M'Callum, Talbot county; William M'Bryde, David M'Grath, Somerset county.

David Osborn, Port-Tobacco.

Thomas Pownall, Edward Poole, Gersham Patton, Annapolis; Dr. Robert Pottinger, Prince-George's county; William Pierce (2), Lower-Marlborough.

John Rogers, Henry Ridgely, John Randall (3), captain Nathaniel Richardson, Annapolis; William Richardson, Caroline county.

John Shanks, Annapolis; Solomon Sparrow, Queen-Anne; Peter Savary, Prince-George's county; Alexander Scott (2), Port-Tobacco; Thomas Skinner, Somerset county.

Elizabeth Topping, Annapolis; Samuel Tyler, Prince-George's county; John Bapt. Thompson, Charles county; Dekar Thompson, Caroline county.

Elie Vallette, care of William Brogden, near Queen-Anne.

Mr. Wilmot, John Rae Wright, Elizabeth Wright, Mary Watson, care of Thomas Rutland, Annapolis; Charles Warfield, near Annapolis; William Welch, Anne-Arundel county; Eleanor Wrightson, Prince-George's county; John Weems, Upper-Marlborough; reverend John Weems, Port-Tobacco; John Weems, Calvert county; David Wilson, Worcester county.

Nicholas Young, Piscataway.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters are requested to send the Money, as none will be delivered without.

Cecil county gaol, September 18, 1788.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the honourable the general assembly at November session, that a law may pass for liberating him from confinement, for debts which he is not able to pay.

ISAAC REYNOLDS.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying on Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who since died insolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass, confirming my title to the said tract of land.

ROBERT WILSON.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.